

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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August 21st, 1911. Temperature 10 a.m. 84, 4 p.m. 84; Humidity...81, 75.

August 21st, 1910. Temperature 10 a.m. 85, 4 p.m. 80; Humidity...78, 71.

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號八廿月六年三統宣

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22 1911.

二拜禮

號二十二月八年十港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKE MOVEMENT.

NORTH EASTERN LINE STILL DISORGANISED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, Aug. 21, 10.35 a.m.

The North Eastern railway is still disorganised, the men being dissatisfied because the Company notifies that it is only taking strikers back "as required."

The Company holds that the strike was unjustified, they having long ago recognised the unions and that the strike was not partly due to the conciliation scheme. The line is still guarded by troops.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

Durban, Aug. 21, 10.35 a.m.

Commenting on the strike settlement, the newspapers generally rejoice at the promptness and efficiency of the War Office action, without which, they consider, violence and sabotage would have been much greater. They also applaud Mr. Churchill's firmness and think that the settlement is a case of honourable compromise between the companies and the men.

THE KING'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Durban, Aug. 21, 10.35 a.m.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed to Mr. Buxton congratulating him on the settlement.

FURTHER DISORDERS.

Durban, Aug. 21, 3.50 p.m.

There are still reports of disorders, mostly caused by hoodlums.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SOME ATTEMPTS AT TRAIN WRECKING.

Some attempts at train wrecking have been made in the North of England, South Wales, Bristol and Lincoln. At the latter city serious damage was done by rowdies on Saturday and Sunday morning but the disturbances subsided on the arrival of several hundred soldiers from Nottingham.

MEN RETURN TO WORK.

Durban, Aug. 21, 3.55 p.m.

In the Midlands and the North, nearly all the men have returned to work except those of the North Eastern Railway Company.

It is announced that the London services are excellent and are giving great satisfaction.

THE LANELLY RIOTS.

Durban, August 21, 3.55 p.m.

Five of the bodies recovered from the Lanelly explosion have been identified. Two of the bodies are unrecognisable. Fifteen of the injured have minor injuries.

THE NORTH EASTERN CONFERENCE.

Durban, August 21, 10.30 p.m.

The men employed on the North Eastern Railway are awaiting the result of the conference at York regarding the reinstatement of the strikers. They are also awaiting the result of an important meeting which is being held in London of the men's representatives and the Board of Trade on the same point.

The clause regarding reinstatement says "at the earliest practicable moment" and the men are indignant because all the strikers have not been taken on immediately in their old posts. Lord St. Aldwin called at the offices of the Board of Trade.

It is understood that he will be chairman of the Government's Commission.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

DUBLIN NEWSBOYS ON STRIKE.

Durban, August 22, 12.5 a.m.

Riotous scenes prevail at Dublin. The newsboys are on strike and have wrecked the newspaper vans, making bonfires of the contents. The police made repeated baton charges.

SETTLING DOWN.

London, August 22, 7 a.m.

The country has practically assumed its normal aspect.

In Liverpool the shipping strike is settled and dockers, carters and coalheavers will resume work almost immediately.

There has been serious rioting at Darlington and Bishop Auckland, both on the North Eastern system. Eleven hundred troops have been dispatched to the spot.

RUSSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

PERSIAN RAILWAY

CONCESSIONS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, Aug. 21, 3.5 p.m.

Russia agrees to apply to the Persian Government for railway concessions, including the line from Teheran to Khannikin. Both Governments agree not to introduce transit dues or differential tariffs on the Khannikin-Teheran and the Khannikin-Bagdad lines.

Russia undertakes not to hinder the completion of the Bagdad railway, or the participation of foreign capital, but she has the right to transfer the Teheran-Khannikin line to any foreign financial group.

THE DROUGHT ENDS.

STEADY DOWNPOUR OF RAIN.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, Aug. 21, 3.55 p.m.

Great satisfaction is experienced at the drought having come to an end. A steady rain is falling.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE DERBY WINNER.

BREAKS DOWN.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, Aug. 21, 3.55 p.m.

Sunstar, this year's Derby winner, has broken down. Mr. Joel, the owner, has decided to send it to the stud.

HOME CRICKET.

COUNTY RESULTS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, August 22, 12.5 a.m.

Warwickshire won by an innings and 54 runs.

OBITUARY.

WELL-KNOWN CLERIC DEAD.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, August 22, 7 a.m.

The death is announced of the Rev. James Guinness Rogers.

[The Rev. James Guinness Rogers, D.D., was born in 1882. Educated at St. Leonards School, Wakefield; Trinity College, Dublin (B.A.); and Lanchester Independent College, Minister, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1816-1851; Ashton-under-Lyne, 1851-1885; Chairman Lanchester Congregational Union, 1885; Surrey Congregational Union, 1883; London Congregational Union; Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1874; Minister Clapham Congregational Church, 1885-1900. Author of a number of theological works.]

THE AVIATOR FUNG YU.

Recommended for Appointment.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, August 21.

H.E. the Canton Viceroy has telegraphically recommended Mr. Fung Yu, the famous Chinese airman in Canton, to the Army Advisory Council for employment. In the telegram the Viceroy says that the Chinese aviator is experienced in engineering, besides being a builder of aeroplanes. He is capable of constructing all kinds of electric plant and submarines. The Viceroy reminds the Army Advisory Council that a large number of students are being sent abroad to study the art of aviation, and thinks it would be better to have an experienced aviator to teach the art of aviation in Canton or Peking.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SMUGGLING.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, August 21.

Commander Wu has reported to the Canton Viceroy that as Tung Koo has direct communication with Hongkong and Macao, he is afraid that the anarchists may make use of this route to smuggle arms and ammunition to the interior. The Commander begged that measures should be taken to prevent this smuggling. H.E. the Viceroy has instructed the Customs authorities at the port to be on the alert from time to time and at the same time has despatched a number of the place in question to be permanently stationed there.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

THE TERMS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, August 22, 7 a.m.

The Franco-Japanese Agreement has been signed at Paris.

It provides for mutual treatment under the most favoured nation clause.

France is to apply the minimum tariff on Japanese goods, especially Habutai silks, and Urusli lacquer goods.

Japan reduces the duties on fifteen of the principal French exports, while at the same time France recognizes the right of Japan to exclude foreign shipping from the coasting trade.

THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Proposals to Tax Freight.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, August 21.

Acting on instructions of the Viceroy, the Provincial Treasurer, the Diplomatic Commissioner, and Taotai Chen and Shah have prepared a list of regulations governing the levying of a tax on goods carried by the Canton-Kowloon Railway in addition to the existing customs tax and the imposition of fines and punishment of defaulters. They have submitted these to the Viceroy for consideration. The officials propose the establishment of three collecting bureaux in the following railway stations: Ta-sha-tai, Shek-lung and Sin-chuen. The fresh tax proposed will be 2-12 per cent. on the value of the goods carried. As regards the native produce carried by the railway for export and covered by transit pass, or goods imported from foreign countries with transit pass or with duty-free memo, the taxation bureaux will only be empowered to examine the goods and to see that they correspond to the goods declared in the papers. In the case of smuggled goods on discovery, a fine of 102 times the rate of the tax on the goods will be imposed. Smugglers who resist the authority of the taxation bureaux will have all their goods confiscated. The Viceroy considers that these measures are too drastic and impracticable. In the development of railways the Viceroy is of opinion that every facility should be given to the public for the purpose of encouraging them to patronize this means of transport. Speaking of Shek-lung the Viceroy contends that the local and customary tax exist in this place, and it will be a burden to the people there to have to pay a fresh tax when making use of the railway. Moreover the rate of transport is very high. It is almost certain that the enforcement of these regulations will retard the carriage of goods by the railway. The Viceroy suggests that the officials should introduce a tax which will include the local, the customary tax and the railway duty. The Viceroy has asked the four officials to carefully reconsider and revise these regulations, prior to submitting them to the Ministry of Finance.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN APPOINTMENT.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF KIAUCHAU.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, August 22, 7 a.m.

A telegram from Berlin states that Captain Meyewaldeck has been appointed governor of Kiauchau.

ENGLAND'S GENERALS.

THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, August 22, 7 a.m.

General Sir R. G. Hart has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in South Africa, Sir H. C. O. Plumer to the northern command in England and General Smith Dorrien to the command in the south.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

"Speaking plainly, the ignorance of the Americans about the Japanese is several ten-fold greater than the ignorance of Japanese about the Americans," observes a writer in "Shin Nihon," in the course of an article somewhat quaintly entitled "A command to American Missionaries." The writer appeals to the missionaries to do all in their power to dispel the distrust which he says Americans have of the Japanese. Why is it, he asks, that certain of them send information to America announcing the military expansion of Japan; and thereby increasing the agitation against Japan? These missionary gentlemen (he concludes), have crossed the broad ocean and visited our people to spread the Gospel of Christ. It is to their credit that they are waging a hard fight; but back of these gentlemen their own nation are ruthlessly putting our brethren to shame. Moreover they are refusing the hand of friendship we offer and as speedily as possible making preparations for war.

SMUGGLING A BAS RELIEF.

Canon's Remarkable Confession of a £2,000 Offer.

Canon Casini, of the Church of St. Francis, Pontremoli, Tuscany, has been denounced to the Crown Prosecutor on a charge of conniving in an attempt to smuggle out of the country a bas-relief of the Madonna and Child, attributed to Agostino Duccio, a Florentine sculptor of the fifteenth century, and worth £2,000.

The canon confessed that one night two gentlemen, describing themselves as Prince von Bulow and Mr. Pierpont Morgan, called in a motor-car and offered £2,000 for the bas-relief. The canon accepted the strangers' offer, and caused a perfect imitation bas-relief to be made to substitute for the genuine one, but when the moment came for the substitution the canon, who had received £100 on account, refused to consent. The frequent visits of the strangers aroused the suspicions of the police, and led to the discovery of the attempt.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE CANTON VICEROY'S RESIGNATION.

NOT ACCEPTED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, August 21.

The President and Vice-President of the new Cabinet, in a telegraphic reply to H.E. Chang Ming Ch'i—the Canton Viceroy—memorial to the Throne, announcing his desire to resign, has advised him to retain his post, as resignation would mean ingratitude for the kindness shown him by the Throne. It would also provoke the anger of the Emperor.

THE UNWRITTEN LAW.

CHINESE LADY-SLAYS STUDENT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, August 21.

H.E. Shah Yun Tao, Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, has informed the Ministry of Education at Peking that Ching Wong Shi, the daughter-in-law of H.E. Ching Tack Chuen (Governor of Kiangsu) has shot a Chinese student, Chung Chun, son of the degraded Tartar General of Ill. The lady says that she had to do what she did in order to defend her honour. According to Chinese law, she is quite justified, but the Russian authorities consider that she has created a breach of the public peace, and will accordingly proceed against her.

THE VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS.

INCREASED POWER.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, August 21.

The Viceroy of Yunnan has telegraphed to the Cabinet making an urgent request for an increase of the power for the Viceroy and Governors of provinces along the frontier.

CANTON'S UNREST.

INQUIRY TO BE INSTITUTED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, August 21.

The Prince Regent intends to despatch a high commissioner to Canton to enquire into the cause of the unrest created by the anarchists.

THE ABSCONDING TAOTAI.

TO BE ARRESTED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, August 21.

Prince Chok, the President of the Ministry of Finance, has memorialized the Throne for permission to issue not the provincial authorities to apprehend Tsai Ngai Hsiong, the ex-Taotai of Shanghai, who has absconded.

The Weather Forecast.



14, Des Vœux Road Central.
U. S. Reg. No. 20th April, 1911.

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Hongkong, 19th August, 1910.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and spirit the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 1911.

HONGKONG AND INDIA'S EXAMPLE.

The advent of the Delhi Durbar, and the glorious spectacles of pomp and pageantry that are promised when George V. receives recognition as Emperor of India, causes our mind to turn to the immense responsibilities that we as a nation, took upon our shoulders, when we set about ruling three hundred millions, by a mere handful of officials. Though, as necessarily must be the case, the government of India has been limited in the main to the administration of justice and the maintenance of peace, it has been able to affect the livelihood and welfare of every single individual in the community. By the currency policy it adopts it can influence the movements of prices, and the purchasing power of money. Whether we have done the best for our colony or not we are unable to tell at present, for the administration has had to feel its way, step by step, in face of the "gravest difficulties." In fact, we should not be far wrong if we were to say that the policy of the Government has been forced by circumstance, rather than created by design. The claim of the Indian government to have served the country well, seems to be based on the plea that, but for the steps adopted in 1893, to check the free and indiscriminate minting of silver, and the devices subsequently introduced to introduce a gold standard, the rise in prices would be much more disastrous than they are now. Even as it now stands the price of rice in India has increased by nearly 50 per cent. during the past thirty years. What it would have risen to, but for the action of the Indian government, we leave our readers to imagine. Hongkong with a silver currency is exactly in the same position as India, and will pass, and in fact is passing, through a similar kind of history. Prices of goods are increasing, because the value of the dollar is going down. It is possible that this would not be so apparent, were Hongkong a self-contained colony, with staple industries, but as we are in commerce with all nations of the world, as practically everything has to be imported, the fluctuation in the value of the dollar is even more marked than in the "Jewel of the Empire." The reason is not far to seek. Many of the "houses" in Hongkong are but branches, with London or some continental capital as centre. Consequently their trade is on a gold basis, and not on the dollar, so that a decrease in the value of the dollar is an all round increase of prices to those whose salaries are not based on a gold standard. To take an example; an importer brings into the colony an article on which he can make a reasonable profit by selling at two shillings. Were our dollar two shillings the goods and money could change hands without loss to either side, but the fact that the dollar stands say at 1.9 necessitates an increase of the price of the article to \$1.12 cents, which is a direct loss to the buyer, of what should be equivalent to 2.1-2d. in English money. It does not stop here, for with a further decrease the prices still further rise so that the purchasing power of any salary must decrease in ratio. This is an evil which appeals to every inhabitant of the colony in his private capacity. The effect in the commercial world is to create further labour, and incur more expense in dealing with accounts. The whole business of money transactions has become one enormous anomaly. The cure is, undoubtedly, a gold standard. The government of India has been able to control to some extent the price of commodities, and to keep it within reasonable bounds. It has even protected its people from the disaster of a slump in the silver market. This may be a remote possibility, but we should think of the possibilities that might arise if new funds of silver could send the price down with a run. It has happened once in history, for time was, when the price of gold was to that of silver as 11.1-2 was to one. Now the ratio is 38:1, and if it ever went to 50:1, what would the average Hongkong salary look like? It is conceivable that the institution of a gold currency in China will throw a great deal of silver on the market and unless Hongkong takes "Time by the forelock" we may find ourselves left with an offshoot system, an anachronism that will be the dismay of all local traders.

DAY BY DAY.

Patience is a nobler motion than any deed.

The body of an unknown Chinese male has been conveyed to the mortuary.

To-day's Great Thought.—A contemporary has discovered that we have one peer to every two million gallons of beer.

The C. P. R. Co. state that their Yokohama office is in receipt of a wireless message from the R.M.S. "Montezuma," sent at 10.30 a.m. Monday, 21st August, when the vessel was 746 miles distant from Japan, advising all well and that the Commander expects to reach Yokohama at daylight on Thursday, the 24th instant.

There are women who get hopelessly out of their depth when dealing with financial affairs. Not long back, says "Vanity Fair," the managers of a country bank received the following letter from a lady who had opened an account at their branch: "Gentlemen.—Please stop payment on the cheque I wrote out to-day, as I accidentally burned it up.—Yours, Mrs. Blank."

A London telegram to the "Sydney Morning Herald" stated that Mr. Hugh McIntosh is negotiating with Jack Johnson for an exhibition tour of China, Japan, Straits Settlements, Australia, Fiji, and Honolulu in the autumn.

Loose Opium.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistrate's with having in his possession a quantity of loose opium. He was fined \$250 or in default six months' hard labour.

Stolen from a Mess.

It is reported to the police that a silver watch and a gold chain have been stolen from the mess of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at the Peak, to the value of \$140.

Meiji Fire Insurance Co.

We have received a copy of the report and balance sheet of the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., of Tokyo, which shows a net profit of \$51,596,384 yen for the year and a distribution of a 20 per cent. dividend to the shareholders.

Typhoon Warnings.

The following typhoon warnings were received from the American Consulate, General, Hongkong. The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 8.30 a.m. Manila, August 22, 7.10 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon—W. of the Ladrones or Mariana Islands, direction unknown.

Manila, August 22, 10.54 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon W. of the Ladrones or Mariana Islands, moving W. or W.N.W.

A Revenue Summons.

This morning at the Magistrate's Messrs. Price and Company were charged with having removed from a bonded warehouse excisable liquors without having the necessary permit from the Revenue Officer. Mr. Charlton appeared on behalf of the defendant company and pleaded guilty. A fine of \$25 was imposed.

An Offensive Weapon.

Yesterday two men, J. McHenry and A. E. Gannon, were arrested by Inspector Sullivan and Chief Excise Officer Hogarth as they were leaving a house in Polder's Hill. Ninety-five tins of opium were found in their possession and they were consequently taken into custody. The same day they appeared before Mr. Hazeland and were remanded. Bail was allowed McHenry in the sum of \$500 and Gannon in the sum of \$500. The former was also charged with being in possession of offensive weapons; to wit, a pair of knuckle dusters.

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

In the House of Commons Viscount Wolmer asked in regard to the recent Anglo-Japanese Treaty, whether the Japanese Government were informed as to what course of action would be pursued by the Dominions should Great Britain be involved in a war under Article 2 of the Treaty. "Sir E. Grey replied that the action to be taken by the Dominions in the event of war was a matter to be considered by His Majesty's Government in consultation with the Dominions, and was not a subject for discussion with any foreign Government.

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL.

Before a Full Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and Mr. Justice Gompertz, in the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court this morning, Hon. Mr. H. B. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind, of Messrs. Brutton and Hoit, moved a motion that the order made on 7th July last and that the respondent do have leave to sign the final judgment against the appellant in the action of Li Po Kani against Li Ki Tong, alias Li Pak, be reversed and that it may be ordered and adjudged that the appellant do have unconditional leave to defend that action. Hon. Mr. Pollock appeared for the appellant and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. C. T. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, was for the respondent.

The original claim in the action was for the sum of \$10,501.21, interest to the 9th June, 1911, at 8 per cent. per annum, due in respect of a loan of \$33,302 by the plaintiff to the defendant, secured by an indenture of mortgage dated the 31st July, 1907, and made between the defendant of the one part and the plaintiff of the other part. Plaintiff also claimed interest on the sum of \$33,302 at the rate of 8 per cent. from the 9th June, 1911, to payment or judgment.

Mr. Pollock stated that his Lordship the Chief Justice had the matter before him in Chambers and leave was given by his Lordship to the respondent in that action as against the defendant to sign the judgment. It was against that order that that application was brought. He might say at once that he proposed to lay various grounds which were not laid before his Lordship in Chambers. The first document to which he would call the attention of the Court was the writ of summons itself. The respondent claimed that that was a specially endorsed writ, but which, he would submit, was not so for various reasons he would submit later. The first point was this: The sum claimed was in respect of interest, which was secured by an indenture of mortgage.

If their Lordships looked up the indenture, it would be seen that there was no covenant or agreement at all to pay interest. Their Lordships would see that the form of the mortgage was such that, merely security was given and there was no covenant re interest. The mortgage, simply amounted to a charge on property without any covenant for interest. At this point, Counsel proceeded to refer to a previous case which had come on before their Lordships. There was no implied covenant.

The Chief Justice—I should have thought that that case was covered by this one. Mr. Pollock—Which? David's case.

The Chief Justice—No, David's case was a somewhat complicated one. Argument was being continued when we went to press.

SAD DROWNING FATALITY.

Death of Rev. Fr. Salice.

News was received in the Colony by telegram yesterday of the death of the Rev. Father Amasio Salice, of the Italian Catholic Mission. The telegram was despatched from Waichow and briefly recorded the fact that while travelling from Waichow to Tso Hwang, in Kweichow Prefecture, the young priest met his death by drowning. No particulars are given of the sad fatality.

Father Salice was proceeding to take the place of the Rev. Fr. A. Poletti whose death at Hongkong was recorded last month. He arrived in the Colony last October, and within three days of his arrival proceeded to the interior. He was a native of Tortona, in Italy, and was 24 years of age at the time of his death.

To-day's Bee Story.—On opening a letter-box near Armadillo, Cumberland, a rural postman found it occupied by a swarm of bees.

RICKSHA COOLIES AND INDIAN CONSTABLE.

Constable Exonerated.

This morning Mr. Hazeland at the Magistrate's delivered judgment in the rehearing of a case in which an Indian constable was fined \$5 on the cross summons of two ricksha coolies in the employ of Dr. Jordan for assault, and for damaging ricksha in July last.

Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Deputy Superintendent of Police, appeared on behalf of the Indian constable and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, was for the ricksha coolies.

The case originally arose out of a summons by the Indian constable against the two "coolies" for assault, he alleging that they ran the vehicle into his side. They in return brought a counter summons alleging assault and saying in the evidence that the constable smashed the left splash board by a blow from his fist. The constable on the counter summons was fined \$5, and Mr. Hallifax subsequently asked for a rehearing of the case against the Indian, which was granted.

In giving judgment, Mr. Hazeland in the course of his remarks said: "The application for a rehearing was made by Mr. Hallifax on behalf of the defendant, on the ground that the portion of the evidence which suggests that the splash board of the ricksha was damaged by a blow from the defendant, must be untrue because a blow could not have caused the damage suggested."

"During the rehearing tests of a most severe nature were tried on the splash board of the ricksha. The old left hand splash board which had been cracked, had been renewed. Tests were given with respect to the renewed splash board and also to the right hand splash board. This portion of the evidence was most convincing, and I have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that it is practically impossible to crack a splash board with a blow with the fist."

"Now I propose to deal with the two summonses. I will deal with the first, in which the defendant is charged under the Malicious Damages Ordinance 1865. The summons must be dismissed on the grounds of a question of fact, and also having regard to the law on the subject."

Dealing with the second charge of assault he said: "The facts in this case have been gone into very fully and all the witnesses have been rigorously cross examined. I do not propose to say more than this. Having regard to the evidence adduced, especially with respect to the fact mentioned in the early part of my judgment, there is certainly in my mind a doubt as to what happened. I am not prepared to put it higher than that. The expression 'benefit of the doubt' is nothing more than a convenient way of expressing that rule of law that the onus of proof is on the prosecutor. In the present instance the onus has not been discharged and the defendant is entitled to be acquitted. I therefore order the summons to be dismissed."

SENSATIONAL MEMOIRS. Forthcoming Revelations by an Ex-Princess.

Sensational revelations are promised in the memoirs which the former Crown Princess Louis of Saxony is publishing shortly in London. Its title will be "My Own Story," and it will be dedicated to "my children, when they are grown up."

The lady, who is now Signora Toselli, will show, it is stated, that the Archduke Johann, now declared to be dead, will return to Austria on the death of the Emperor Francis Joseph and make an attempt to justify his claim to the throne. Other chapters of the book will deal with little-known incidents in the lives of the Kaiser and the Austrian Emperor, while her whole life at the Court of the King of Saxony will be related in detail.

TRANSVAAL TIN PRODUCTION.

That the tin-producing areas of the Transvaal are beginning to assume distinct importance is clear from the statement of Mr. J. G. Hamilton (President of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines) at the annual general meeting of the Chamber. He said: "The output of tin during 1910 was 3,383 tons, an increase of 726 tons compared with the previous year's figures. The price of tin during the twelve months increased from £152 15s. in January to £175 15s. in December, and as a consequence the 1910 output shows an increase in value of 44 per cent. as compared with the realisations of the previous year. The total estimated value of 1910 output £328,487. Much activity has been shown of late on the Waterberg tin fields, and it looks from present developments, as if we might anticipate, without being unduly sanguine, the opening up there of more than one £500,000 payable proposition. I think I may go further and say that there is at least one mine there being opened up to-day which already shows very considerable possibilities. From Swaziland also we hear good accounts of the prospects of alluvial tin. It is estimated that the world's output of tin for 1910 showed a decrease of 2,000 tons on the figures of the previous year, and it is currently reported that unprecedented activity exists in the tin-plate industry. On the other hand, it must not be overlooked that the high price of the metal (now about £194 15s. per ton), if continued, will be bound to lead to the reopening of producers with a more or less small profit margin in other tin-producing countries."

A PLEASURE TO SENTENCE.

Judge and Criminal Allens.

Dealing with a case at the Old Bailey in which a Russian Jew, living in the East End, was alleged to have tried to induce his fifteen-year-old daughter to live an improper life, Judge Renshield said there were two classes of case in which it was a pleasure to pass sentence. These were where a man lived on women, either by fraud—as in the case he had tried on the previous day—or, in a worse form, where the women were leading an improper life.

In passing sentence of eight months' hard labour, and recommending prisoner for deportation, the judge remarked that London was deluged with foreigners who did little else besides stealing or living on women.

Men unable to speak the language were allowed to come into this country, and they were really to be pitied more than anything else. He knew what it was to be in a country where he did not know the language, and he did not know the language, and he could not possibly have earned anything.

Yet the law allowed these people to come here, and though he recommended this man for expulsion, he had only to take a second-class ticket and they would see him again. He hoped there would soon be an amendment of such a law.

THE ADMIRAL'S GRATITUDE.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, Aug. 10.

H. E. Admiral Li Chun has rewarded the master and manager of the medicine shop, opposite to the tailor's shop where the bomb was thrown, by giving each a medal in recognition of their services to him at the time of the outrage. It will be remembered that the recipients of these medals took the Admiral to their roof in search of the anarchists. They also gave shelter to Admiral Li after he was attacked by the assassins.

FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

France.

The newspapers state that the revolutionary "tribunal" tried a militant trade unionist named Motivier, who admitted that, for the last two or three years, he had had relations with the police, who paid him 250 francs a month.

The newspapers also announce that domiciliary searches, carried out in the houses of various trade unionists, have brought to light a number of important documents, with the help of which it is hoped to arrest the perpetrators of the recent railway outrages.

Switzerland.

The Federal Council consulted the Powers some months ago on the subject of the reformed calendar, disowned at the London Congress of Chambers of Commerce, but the very few replies received show how much the majority of the States hesitate to take up the matter, and it is thought improbable that any international conference on the subject will be convened for the present.

Portugal.

Riots have again broken out between the population and the troops at Guimarães, on the occasion of a procession in honour of the Monarchy, when a Republican flag was forcibly hauled down. Shots were fired but no one was killed. Infantry and cavalry have been drafted into the district of Coimbra to deal with the University disorders there.

Italy.

News has reached Rome from Anitrola that notwithstanding the summer heat famished wolves have come down from the Apennines and stolen sheep and goats grazing in the plains. It is quite a common sight to see one wolf or more outside the very gates of towns.

In one instance a number of shepherds were taking flocks of sheep and herds of goats into the mountains, when they were suddenly attacked by a band of wolves who had concealed themselves by the roadside, and secured a large portion of the sheep and goats.

The Vatican.

A Papal encyclical is about to be published against Spiritualism, as the result of a special investigation by the Congregation of the Inquisition into occult sciences. Eminent medical men and others took part in the sciences, and the Cardinals came to the conclusion that the theories put forward are not acceptable to the Church.

Bulgaria.

The Great Sobranje concluded the debate on the second reading of the Bill modifying the Constitution. All the amendments of the Legislative Committee were adopted and the measure was read a second time.

Russia.

The Council of the Imperial Bank at St. Petersburg has held a conference with representatives of private banks, and of the Ministries of Finance and Commerce, regarding the measures to be taken with reference to this year's harvest. The representatives of the Bank pointed out that bad crops were expected in many districts, and that it was necessary to keep the grain in the home market. They proposed that the money advances on grain should be increased, and the rate of interest decreased. The representatives of the private banks contended that there was no expectation of a general bad harvest, and that besides there was a sufficiency of grain from last year's crop. They adhered to this view notwithstanding the plea advanced by the Imperial Bank representatives that the report of grain from Russia this year would be exceptionally large as the result of the failure of the harvest in America and part of Western Europe. The conference broke up without an agreement.

Persia.

In diplomatic circles at Vienna it is believed that the Constitutional Government in Persia will remain in power. They have at their disposal 20,000 troops and 250,000 volunteers distributed throughout the country. The ex-Shah will only be able to gather together 30,000 men, badly armed, while the Government's forces are well armed and have at their disposal artillery which the rebels totally lack.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[By an Occasional Correspondent.]

London, July 20.

A Stormy Week.

This has been a week of sensations. There have been storms at home and threatened storms abroad, but the end of the week finds the air clearer in both quarters. Mr. Asquith's letter to Mr. Balfour, which I quoted in my last budget of notes, has led to some far from pretty wrangling. A section of the Unionist party, led by Lord Halsbury, have mutinied against the leadership of Mr. Balfour, who has declared his intention to stand by and it need be, to fall with Lord Lansdowne. The revolt is all for no "surrender" for "dying in the last ditch" and soon. Exactly what they hope to gain by dying in the last ditch is not at all clear. All this talk is intended to sound tremendously heroic, but it comes perilously near to sounding very foolish. Bad as the Veto Bill is, it has to be passed and will be passed. So much is recognised on all hands. An unarmed man is helpless, in the last ditch, against an unscrupulous fellow with loaded revolver which he will not hesitate to use. But why force him to use it? In other words why resist and force the House of Lords to swallow not only the Bill but also some hundreds of ignoble peers?

Who Are the Mutineers?

If the Bill is accepted quietly it can be repealed when the political pendulum has swung the other way and no great amount of harm will have been done. The creation of Peers means not alone the ruin of the Peerage, but the forced and hurried passage of a Home Rule Bill and other injurious measures. We do not want that, nor do we want to have a packed House of Lords which would be an object of scorn. The situation is bad enough, in all conscience, and resistance can serve only to aggravate it. Happily the great majority of the Unionist party is behind and supporting the wise statesmanship of Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour. The mutineers do not amount to much at best. Only yesterday I was chatting with a fellow-journalist who was present at the Halsbury dinner. I remarked the fact that no list of those present was given to the press, and I asked him to give me some hints as to who were the revolt: "I do not know," he said. "I can name a few, of course, but for the other M.P.s who were present—well, I believe I know nearly every M.P. and nearly every Peer, but it would seem that I do not, and I don't ask me to explain what I mean." So the Halsbury group remains anonymous and the Lansdowne regiment swells. There is every hope, therefore, that the House of Lords will submit with dignity and bide its time.

The "Mad Hatter."

I hinted in my last letter that a certain air of theatricality surrounded the constitutional crisis. It has not been treated nearly so seriously as readers of the newspapers might suppose. As a matter of fact it has created an immense amount of merriment. For weeks Unionists have chaffed their political foes as to whether they have ordered their robes yet, and there has been as much banter as serious talk. When Mr. King, who is known to the irreverent as "The Mad Hatter," wanted to know what was to become of the annexed little expected what would follow his question. The annex was erected beyond the west door of Westminster Abbey for the convenience of the King at his coronation. Mr. King was informed that he was to be sold, whereupon Sir Frederick Banbury, who is ever on the look-out for a joke, suggested that it should be saved for Mr. King when he was elevated to the crimson benches, and Mr. King went under, looking mad-

der than ever, while the House laughed delightedly and sought its next victim. No, it has not been all weighty and impressive talk.

Moroccan Crisis Abating.

The international atmosphere was cloudy earlier in the week, but the Premier's statement regarding the Moroccan question on Thursday has done much to clear it. Briefly he hopes for an honourable arrangement that would not affect British interests. Failing that, we must become an active party in the discussions. The speech was careful, dignified, and tactful and it has been favourably received alike in Berlin and Paris. Tension has been much relieved and the prospects of a smooth settlement are bright for the moment. What must particularly be noted, however, is that, in the face of the Moroccan crisis, differences at home were at once laid aside. Mr. Balfour said that anyone was utterly mistaken who supposed that because of domestic difficulties Britain was "wiped off the map of Europe," and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, for the Labour party, said they would strive ceaselessly to make war impossible, but that no party divisions would weaken the national spirit. Nothing could have been finer than the temper of the three speeches which indicated to Germany that, however we are divided at home, in the face of a common danger we are a united people inspired with a high and common patriotism. I had intended to say something concerning the prospects of the Insurance Bill, but my remarks will hold over till my next letter. I do not believe it will pass. I do not believe the wily little Welshman in charge of it intends it to pass. What is likely to happen I shall discuss in my next budget.

London.

CHURCH AND BURIAL OF THE CREMATED.

Clergy's Views differ as to the Service.

The form of the Burial Service to be used at the cremations was discussed in the Lower House of the Convention of Canterbury. There was a sharp difference of opinion as to whether the words of committal should be recited when the body entered the furnace or whether the latter part of the Burial Service should be said when the ashes were interred subsequently. Eventually it was agreed by a large majority that this part of the service should be performed over the ashes.

The Rev. E. C. Wood (Cambridge), in presenting the report of a committee on the subject, said the conclusion they had arrived at was that the service should be before, and in immediate connection with, the committal of the body to the furnace. The residuum after cremation, he pointed out, consisted of a little chloride of iron and a little phosphate of calcium, and was not representative of humanity. Therefore it was not a proper subject for the recitation of a Christian service. The committee did not suggest that the residuum should be treated in any irreverent manner, but they deprecated the unhealthy sentiment that prompted people to get the ashes up in an urn in their homes as they would a picture of the deceased. He mentioned the case of a lady who carried the ashes of her deceased husband about with her wherever she went until she left them in the cloakroom at a station and they were carried away in mistake for a parcel of workmen's tools.

Canon Hensley Henson moved an amendment to the effect that the ashes should be taken to represent the body and the words of committal used as they were lowered into the ground. The problem was how to get rid decently of the ashes. Mr. Wood's proposal did not solve the problem, for it left the ashes on their hands.

The Dean of Ely seconded the amendment, which was adopted by the House.

THE LATE CHIEF RABBI.

Brilliant Career of Famous Priest.

All Jewry, British Jewry at all events, is in mourning because of the death of the Very Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler, the Chief Rabbi, who passed away in London at the age of 72. Dr. Adler was born in Hanover in 1839, the son of the Chief Rabbi, Nathan Marcus Adler. His father became Chief Rabbi in London five years later, so that the son received an English education. Family tradition carried the ancestry of Dr. Adler's family back to R. Simeon, the preacher and the author of the Yalkut, who lived in the eleventh century. He could also trace relationship to R. Tobiah Schiff, who became Chief Rabbi in England in 1765. Dr. Adler graduated at Leipzig in 1862, and over 50 years ago he preached his first sermon and consecrated his first synagogue. He possessed natural eloquence; he was a scholar of great eminence—even a scholar in Jewish law—and when he came to London from the Continent he threw himself heart and soul into communal work. His appointment to Baywater opened up to him a wide sphere of activity. "Thorough" was always his watchword, and he ever set up a lofty standard of ministerial duty. His manner was charming and to his wide circle of admirers he was more than a friend; Dr. Adler soon became to be regarded as the leading Jewish minister in London, and when in 1879 his father's ill-health compelled him to delegate his duties to other hands, there was no doubt as to the choice of Dr. Hermann Adler. When the elder Adler died in 1891, and the Chief Rabbinate became vacant, Dr. Hermann was installed. His success was immediately assured. In a character sketch of him which appeared in the "Jewish Chronicle" upon the occasion of the celebration of his 70th birthday, he was described thus: "Dr. Adler physically is not a 'great' man, but his dignified presence in the pulpit and the power of his personality make up for all deficiencies in this respect. His eloquence, if muted at times by a slight lisp, is remarkably impressive, and its appeal to the congregation is the more direct inasmuch as

What Dr. Adler Says He Means, and what he means he says." It may be worth while to point out that, in spite of his title of Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire, the jurisdiction of Dr. Adler did not extend to all Jews, even in this country. London has another Chief Rabbi in Dr. Cassel, the head of the Sephardim, or Spanish and Portuguese Jewish community, and the Reformed Synagogue and the recently-formed Jewish Religious Union also stand outside. The United Synagogue, of which Lord Rothschild was president, and Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi, consists of 16 constituent synagogues and four associated synagogues in London. The Federation of Synagogues in the East-end has a more rigid standard of orthodoxy, although it acknowledged Dr. Adler's authority. It says much for Dr. Adler's statesmanship that there has been so little open disunion in a community which embraces on the one side the strict Jew fresh from the Ghettoes of Eastern Europe, and on the other the Liberal Jew brought up in British tradition. Few men in London had a more strenuous day than the Chief Rabbi. He was commonly at his office in Finsbury-square by ten o'clock or soon after to deal with the mass of correspondence, ranging from requests for assistance, from tiny Jewish communities all over the English-speaking world in questions of theology and ritual in his own congregations. At noon on several days a week he went to the East-end to preside over the Beth Din, or Ecclesiastical Court, in Mulberry-street. There he had to settle domestic and trade disputes, questions of religious import, matters concerning Jewish immigration. He had also to superintend the arrangements for the supply of Jewish meat, and there was no great Jewish organisation, whether it dealt with Rabbinical training, with the con-

duct of Jewish schools, or the relief of distress, which had not claims on his attention. He constantly inculcated in his own people the due observance of the Sabbath and the Jewish festivals, and he set his face resolutely against mixed marriages, the offspring of which, he once said, were like a blank page between the Old and the New Testaments. When celebrating his 70th birthday, two years ago, Dr. Adler received congratulations from the King and the C.V.O., while Oxford conferred on him a D.C.L. During the interval between Dr. Adler's death and burial the body was "watched" in accordance with Jewish custom, and this last duty was undertaken by the London Jewish ministers.

FORMOSA'S CAMPHOR FORESTS.

The camphor forests of the world are located in the islands of Formosa, in the highlands and mountainous sections. In a dozen different sections of the island where the camphor forests are particularly valuable the cutting and transporting of the logs into the civilized section is attended with great risk of life to the labourers, who are Chinese and Japanese, for these sections are inhabited by head-hunting savages, whom the Dutch, Chinese, and Japanese have from time to time tried to subdue, with varying success. The Japanese and Chinese coolies employed in bringing the camphor-tree logs out of the forests are not infrequently attacked by bands of these savages, and sometimes the whole gang of workmen is annihilated before the last for human heads is satisfied. In order to protect in a measure the labourers of the industry, as well as those engaged in cutting valuable hardwoods of the Formosa forests, the Japanese are compelled to maintain an elaborate military and police system in the head-hunters' territory. Fully four-fifths of the world's camphor supply comes from Formosa.

HEROINE OF THE MUTINY.

Death of the Dowager Lady Outram.

Memories of a heroic age are recalled by the death of the Dowager Lady Outram, which took place at Pitlochry, Perthshire, Lady Outram was 99. Born Margaret Clementina Anderson, she married in 1835 her cousin, Sir James Outram, the great Indian soldier—whom Napier christened the "Bayard of India" for his chivalry, and she survived his death by 48 years. She was one of the last survivors of that noble band of Englishwomen who passed through the horrors of the Indian Mutiny. When it broke out her husband, Sir James Outram, was absent in command of the British expedition to Persia. She was living at Aligarh when the 9th regiment of Native Infantry, which had previously borne a splendid character, rose in revolt. A plot had been devised by which all the Europeans were to have been murdered, but the mutineers, though they threatened their officers, did not kill them. Lady Outram was in imminent danger. She had to flee on horseback, aided by her son, with only the clothes in which she stood, and to make her way through the mutineers, who were then looting the cantonment, to Agra. At Agra the English ladies had to take refuge in the fort with a mere handful of men to protect them. Close at hand were the Gwalior native troops, who were known to be on the verge of mutiny and to have expressed the intention of capturing Agra. But the serenity and confidence and courage of woman were never more gallantly displayed than amid the miseries of this imprisonment and the haunting anxiety of the long wait for the reinforcements that were to reconquer India. In that little band Lady Outram was conspicuous. Lady Outram retained her faculties to the last, though she had been in failing health for some months. In her 95th year she received a telegram of congratulation from the late King Edward. Her memory was extraordinary and covered six reigns. The family of Outram is one of the oldest and most honoured in Scotland, dating back to the fifteenth century.

Today's Advertisements.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 23rd August, 1911, at 10 a.m., at Army Ordnance Stores, Queen's Road East.

THE FOLLOWING GOVERNMENT STORES.

at the Arsenal Yard:
Earthenware-tiles, Electric Lamps, 44 cwt. Sinks, Magazine Lamps, Wrought iron fire bars, Bar Steel, Brass, Capronickel, Gunmetal, Copper, Lead, White Metal, Zinc, Steel, Cast, Wrought and Galvanized Iron, Leather, Ground Sheets, Blankets, Tarred and Plain Canvas, Rope, Doucoule, Bunting, Woolen Rags, Old Wood, Iron Drums and Cylinders, Paint Kegs, Packing Cases, &c., &c.

Also a quantity of Old Clothing.
Catalogues can be had at the Ordnance Office or from the Auctioneers.
Terms of Sale:—Cash on delivery. All faults and errors of description at Purchasers' risk, on the fall of the hammer. All lots to be cleared within 18 hours.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 22nd Aug., 1911. [1331]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship.

Captain H. Formow, will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 23rd inst., at 5 a.m.

For Further Particulars, apply to NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELBOURNE & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd Aug., 1911. [1332]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR."

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 2 p.m. of the 24th instant, will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE & PENANG are requested to make IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd Aug., 1911. [1335]

LATE SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Asaki Maru, Jap. s.s. Nukano, 22nd Aug.—Port Arthur. Coal.—M. B. K.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Rubi, sailed on 21st Aug. for Manila, &c.:

Angels, Miss F.	Lin Moon Quo
Bun Yang	Matsuo, Mrs. T.
Cook, Mrs. F. E.	Po Hon
Chinshih, H.	Po Cheng
London, H. L.	Qua Lim
Chau Kwok Ho	Qua Tse Ngan
Chin-Tai Cao	Rigby, James A.
Esano, Mrs.	Romero, Rev. T.
Esano, Miss	Scars, Jack
Go Tian Jany	Tan Yung
Go Kian	Tan Yio Pon
Han Lit	Yu Pu Duk
Katz, Mr. & Mrs.	

DON'T FORGET.

Tuesday, August 22.
New Hippodrome Circus.
Fillis' Circus, Victoria Skating Rink, 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, August 26.
Gymkhana Meeting.

Tuesday, August 29.
Governor's "At Home" at Mountain Lodge.

Crown Land Sale.

Wednesday, August 30.
Wedding—McGregor-Hooper, St. John's Cathedral, 4 p.m.

Asbestos Oriental Agency meeting, Dodwell and Company, 3 p.m.

Saturday, September 2.
Grand Promenade Concert, Volunteer Parade Ground, 9.15 p.m.

MILK FIVE CENTS A PINT.

PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.

REMOVED: THE CREAM ONLY.

ADDED: NOTHING.

If you must use Separated Milk why not have it

FRESH?

For sale by

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

One penny a pint!

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

POPULAR "ASAHI" BEER



THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at Noon.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN

(occupying 20 days).

The Steamers leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and Kobe (Inland Sea), returning via Moji, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st Aug., 1911. [1332]

Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

[48]

THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS and MENAGERIE.

Location: CAUSEWAY BAY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! THE BIGGEST, BRIGHTEST AND BEST SHOW EVER SEEN IN HONGKONG.

16 Ladies	16
28 Gentlemen	28
EUROPEAN ARTISTS	
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.	
35 Horses	35
4 African Lions	4
2 Bengal Tigers	2

3 HONEY BEARS, 2 LEOPARDS, 10 MONKEYS and 20 DOGS.
To see the Hor-o-e and animals is alone worth the price of admission.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

NEXT MATINEE—WEDNESDAY, at 4.30 P.M.
Children Half-Price to all Parts.

Sailors and Sailors in uniform Second Seats 50 cents, Stalls 30 cents.
Booking Office at ROBINSON PIANO Co.

Special Trains before and after the performance.
N.B.—Menagerie open all day Admission 5 cents.

WE LEAD: OTHERS FOLLOW.
OUR WORD IS OUR BOND.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1911.

FILLIS' CIRCUS
LOCATED VICTORIA SKATING RINK, Opposite Central Market.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST ON THIS OCCASION ONLY.
DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK

AND THE DEATH OF BONNIE BLACK BESS.
Also a GRAND and VARIED CHANGE.

Will take place in the First Part of the PROGRAMME.
Note Special Prices to Full Performances.

30 Cents, 50 Cents, One Dollar, Two Dollars, Three Dollars.
Booking Plan at ROBINSON PIANO CO.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1911. [1286]



SCOTLAND'S
BEST WHISKY.

THE PERFECT
DRINK.

PRICE \$21 PER DOZ.

Sole Agents—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

12, Queen's Road Central.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong: "EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... Sat., Sept. 2. "ALLAN LINE" ... Fri., Sept. 29. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... Sat., Sept. 28. "EMPEROR OF IRELAND" ... Fri., Oct. 20. "EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... Sat., Oct. 14. "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" ... Fri., Dec. 1.

Each Trans-Pacific "Emperor" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Emperor of Britain" and "Emperor of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,000 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) ... £71.10/-.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by air Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families.

Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (formed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ... £43. Via New York ... £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. ORADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO. LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship On SHANGHAI ... KWONGSANG ... Wed., 23rd Aug., Noon.

SHANGHAI ... SWATOW ... TINGBANG ... Thursday, 24th Aug., Noon.

TIENSIN ... ISINGTAU ... CHEONGSHING ... Saturday, 26th Aug., Noon.

MANILA ... WEIHAWEI ... LOONGSANG ... Saturday, 26th Aug., 2 p.m.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA ... FOOKSANG ... Thursday, 31st Aug., Noon.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI ... NAMSANG ... Friday, 1st Sept., Noon.

MANILA ... YUENSANG ... Saturday, 2nd Sept., 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kulsang", "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kufat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Unkan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Hongkong, 22nd August, 1911.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons D W	Captain	On or about
"SUVERIO"	11,000	F. Cowley	September 1st.
"KUMERO"	11,000	G. McGill	September 26th.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1911.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

From Expected on or about: For Will leave on or about:

Tibodas ... JAPAN ... 1st half Aug. ... JAPAN ... 1st half Aug.

Tikini ... JAPAN ... 1st half Aug. ... JAPAN ... 1st half Aug.

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Shipping—Steamers.

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(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID...	HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, T. 3,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Daylight.
	TANGO MARU, Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 18th Aug., at Daylight.
	KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Sept., at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE ... KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000

SATURDAY, 9th Sept., from KOBE

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE ... INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tomioka, Tons 7,000

TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 p.m.

TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000

TUESDAY, 10th Oct., at Noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE...

YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sakino, Tons 5,000

FRIDAY, 12th Sept., at Noon.

NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000

FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at Noon.

N'BAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, T. 6,000

WEDNESDAY, 29th Aug., at Noon.

KOBE & YOKO ... AKI MAPU, Capt. K. Homin, Tons 7,000

THURSDAY, 31st Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ... BOMBAY MARU, Capt. J. Tomioka, Tons 5,000

WEDNESDAY, 30th August.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO ... TOSA MARU, Capt. Tozawa, Tons 5,000

TUESDAY, 22nd August.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. Calling at Djibouti.

Quitting Keelung & Shimon. * Circle, left passengers. † Carry only.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN KOBE AND CALCUTTA.

Regular service (once in every 18 days) from Kobe to Calcutta calling at Singapore, Penang and Hongkong.

The first steamer to sail from Hongkong: "JINSEN MARU" ... Tons 3,782 ... On September 26th.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

YOKOHAMA KOBE MOJI NAGASAKI

RETURN. RETURN. RETURN. RETURN.

1st Class ... \$120 \$110 \$100 \$90

2nd " ... \$80 \$70 \$60 \$50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For STEAMERS To SAIL:

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG ... "SUNGKIANG" ... 24th Aug., 8 a.m.

SHANGHAI ... "CHENAN" ... 24th " 4 p.m.

SWATOW, WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN ... "HUTOHOW" ... 24th " 4 p.m.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO ... "TAMING" ... 24th " 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation, with Electric Light throughout, Electric Fans in State-rooms. A Duly qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES: Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Tain" and "Taming" also accommodation amidships, electric fans fitted, extra state-rooms on deck, aft, saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kailong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anshu, Chama, Linan, Chikama) with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong, 17th August, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA"

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also: Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.

For	Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	S.S. "Frederick" ...	28th Aug.			
Suez ...	6th Sept.				
Senegambia ...	20th Sept.				
Bayera ...	24th Oct.				
Aradla ...	18th Oct.				
Slavonia ...	3rd Nov.				
Scandia ...	18th Nov.				
Spezia ...	2nd Dec.				

HOMEWARD.

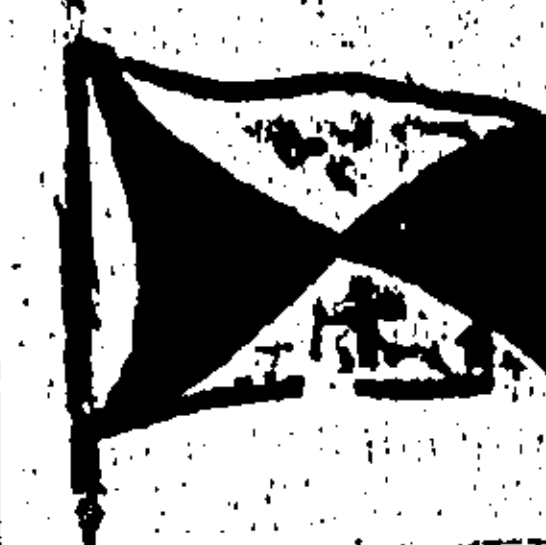
For	Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
Havre & Hamburg	S.S. "Silesia" ...	25th Aug.			
Rostock, Hamburg & Antwerp	S.S. "Kriegsmarin" ...	26th Aug.			
Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	S.S. "Aimara" ...	31st Aug.			
Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg	S.S. "Albia" ...	15th Sept.			
Holland & Hamburg	S.S. "Pruessner" ...	22nd Sept.			

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1911.

[966]



HONGKONG—PHILIPPINES.

PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ZAFIRO ...	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., 4 p.m.
RUBI ...	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SATURDAY, 9th Sept., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1911.

[14]

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHUI.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For Steamship Captain Tons Leaving

For Freight and Passage, apply to

A. R. MARTY,

24, Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 118.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1911.

[1098]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
EASTERN	25th Aug.	Saturday, Sept. 16.
ALDENHAM	8th Sept.	Sept. 30.
EMPIRE	22nd Sept.	Oct. 14.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co., Agents.

[967]

TOYO KISEN KA SHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada.

and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Chiyo Maru" ...	21,000	W. W. Greene	Sept. 14th, Noon.
S.S. "Nippon Maru" ...	11,000	A. G. Slater	Oct. 6th, Noon.
S.S. "Tenyo Maru" ...	11,000	R. Brink	Oct. 18th, Noon.
S.S. "Shinyo Maru" ...	11,000	H. N. Smith	Nov. 3rd, Noon.

Those steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screw.

All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office.

The Triple Screw steamers, "Chiyo Maru," will be despatched for San Francisco, KIELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, the 18th Sept., at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo.)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration).

Steamer Buyo Maru ... 10,500 ... Saturday, Oct. 14, Noon.

The steamers "BUYO MARU" and "CHILAN" will be despatched for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILEAN PORTS via JAPAN, PHILIPPINES and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 14th October, at Noon.

For Further Particulars in to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Agent, KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

COMMERCIAL.

BULLION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s Circular dated London, July 17, contains the following:—

Gold.—The arrivals of bar gold exceeded £200,000. After provision for India (£104,000) and the trade, the bulk will be sent into the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

July 20, £18,000 in sovereigns

from France.

252,000 in bar gold.

21, 28,000

24, 10,000 " sovereigns

LOG BOOK.

Seal-Poaching.

Nineteen sailors, including Capt. Unesaku Kadowaki, of the Kofuji Maru (27 tons), which was captured by the Manjuria, a Russian patrol ship, eleven and a half miles off Komandorski Island, have arrived at Vladivostok.

The captain has been sent to jail and the 18 sailors have been released. The sailors will return by the Hozan Maru.

The captured steamer has been sent to Petropavlovsk.

The cause of the capture was that the ship is charged with poaching three sea-otters, four seals having been found on board. The vessel is the property of Mr. Heikichi Miyata Kogojima, Iyo Province.—"Tokyo Nichi Nichi."

A New Sea-going Launch.

The new sea-going launch Bianca which was built at Tánjong Rhu under the supervision and account of Captain Paulino Consiglieri, has been sold to the Copra Company, Limited, of Paris and the name has been changed to Bukit Tamboon, where the factory of the company is situated in Province Wellesley. She is a well-built launch, and will be employed in towing lighter-hulks with coconuts from the districts on the west coast to Bukit Tamboon. She made a trial trip in the harbour, and there were on board M. Marot, managing director of the company, the Comte de Bondy, French Consul, Mr. J. T. Lloyd, Captain, and Mrs. Consiglieri, Captain F. Gaggino and son, Messrs. Edwards and Jarvis and others.

The Australasian Service.

The twin-screw steamer Zealandic was successfully launched at Belfast. (The new vessel, which has been built for the White Star Line for the Australian and New Zealand service, is 477 ft. long by 62 ft. 9 in. beam. She is of about 8,000 tons gross register, and has been specially designed for the trade. She will have very large cargo capacity in six holds—two for general cargo, and four holds insulated for carrying frozen cargo. The vessel is lighted throughout with electric light, and is fitted with electric bells. There will be apartments for a number of first-class passengers and for over 1,100 third-class passengers. The propelling machinery consists of two sets of quadruple-expansion engines on the balanced principle.

TWO TONS OF FISH TAKEN BY TRAWLER.

The steam trawler Mariveles returned to port on Tuesday with two tons of fish, says the "Manila Times." The cruise was only a short one and the haul is the most successful made in the brief service of the vessel. The fish were excellent in character and sold rapidly when put on the local market soon after the arrival of the vessel.

The work of the trawler is still largely of an experimental nature. It is covering the known fishing grounds off the coast of Luzon, and when this is done will probably push its investigations farther south. Of all the grounds investigated by the insular government the west coast of Palawan is probably the best that has been developed, and it is likely the Mariveles will make a cruise there. Heavy weather has somewhat interfered with the work of the Mariveles, but despite this handicap a considerable quantity of fish has been taken and the outlook for the new enterprise is very encouraging.

Intimations

AERTEX CELLULAR.

COOLEST & MOST COMFORT-
ABLE UNDERWEAR

for
THE SUMMER

HIGH GRADE.

J. T. SHAW,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

Hongkong Hotel Buildings,

Queen's Rd. Central. [1258]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO.
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " 15 min.
3.00 p.m. to 3.10 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to
11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " 15 min.
3.00 p.m. to 3.10 p.m. " 10 min.
3.10 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. " 15 min.
3.45 p.m. to 4.10 p.m. " 10 min.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's

Office, Alexandra Buildings,

Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1911.

SUN GLASSES.

Any tint made to any prescription.
No charge for testing sight.
Repairs of all description made by
competent workmen.

N. LAZARUS,

Ophthalmic Optician,

1a, D'Aguilar Street,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1911. [929]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT

LOAN AND MORTGAGE

CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property

and

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, & CO.,

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [141]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,

FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTORS,

TIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships,

Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all

Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work

Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools

installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE

for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets

and Metal Specimens.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—

ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES TAKOPOUR

run on Shore Ranges up to 100 Tons.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery,

constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about
the DATES named—

FOR	STRAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
LONDON & ANT-	None	10 A.M.	Freight and
WERP (S.S. POSE)	Capt. G. Phillips	24th Aug.	Passage.
PARANG, C.M.D.			
PORT SAID AND	Socotra	About	Freight only.
MARSHALLS	G. J. Coldwell	6th Sept.	
SHANGHAI	Funda	About	Freight and
MOJI, KOBE	Capt. H. G. Evans, R.N.	24th Aug.	Passage.
& YOKOHAMA			
SHANGHAI	Delta	About	Freight and
LONDON, VIA	Capt. E. P. Martin	31st Aug.	Passage.
USUAL PORTS OF	Aradisa	Noon	See Special
CALL	Capt. Barham	2nd Sept.	Advertisement.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 21st August, 1911.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STRAMERS TO SAIL ON

JESSELTON, KUDAT & "BORNEO" 5,050 THURSDAY,

SANDAKAN Capt. F. Semblitt 24th Aug., 10 A.M.

Kobe & YOKOHAMA "COGNAC" About TUES-

Capt. L. Klugkist, 6,750 DAY, 22nd Aug.

SHANGHAI, TSING- "BULO" About WEDNES-

TAU, KOBE Capt. H. Forster, 10,900 DAY, 28th Aug.

YOKOHAMA

NAPLES, GENOA, "KIKER" 17,000 WEDNESDAY,

ALGERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMP- Capt. J. Manns 28th August,

TON, ANTWERP and at Noon.

HAMBURG

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

New System of Teletyping.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1911. [7]

TO LET.

GODOWNS at BLUE BUILDINGS,

4a, Praya East.

"GREGGIAN," 30, The Peak.

No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA

EAST.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS.

East corner of Observation

Place. The Trams stop at the

door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS

adjoining the new Seamen's

Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND

INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO.,

LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [159]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 6A, DUNDRELL

STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND

INVESTMENT & AGENCY

COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [161]

TSANG KWON

COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS

CONTRACTORS.

230, Des Voeux Road Central.

Telephone No. 609.

Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1911. [78]

Shipping Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having

splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent

Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

HAICHING... Capt. W. O. Passmore FRIDAY, 20th Aug., at 1 P.M.

Haikun... Capt. J. S. Roach TUESDAY, 20th Aug., at 1 P.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN (Occupying 3 Days).

Haikun... Capt. A. H. Stewart WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug., at 3 P.M.

During the months of JULY and AUGUST, RETURN TICKETS

are liable for three months will be issued at a reduction of 20% on the usual rate.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

[557]

Consignee

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"ARCADIA"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO

AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-

named vessel are hereby informed that

their goods are being landed and placed

at their risk in the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-

pany's Godowns at Kowloon, where

each Consignment will be sorted out

Mark by Mark and delivery can be

obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:

From London, &c., ex s.s.

"Mooltan."

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I.

S. N. and B. & P. S. N.

Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here

unless instructions are given to the

contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd inst.,

at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected

by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in

the Godowns for examination by the

Consignees and the Company's sur-

voyors, Messrs. Goddard and Duggan,

at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUES-

days. All claims must be presented

within ten days of the steamer's arrival

here, after which date they cannot be

recognised. No claims will be admitted

after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1911. [4]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG

AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

having arrived from the above ports,

consignees of cargo are hereby informed

that their goods will be delivered from

alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the

vessel will be landed at once, at con-

signees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 1

P.M. of the 23rd instant, will be landed

at consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGA-

PORE & PENANG are requested to

take IMMEDIATE delivery of their

goods from alongside, such cargo im-

peding the discharge of the Vessel will

be landed and stored at consignees' risk

and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st Aug., 1911. [1360]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL

LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"COBLENZ

SHARE REPORT

SELLERS SA-SALE B-BUYERS

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE	CLOSING	PART DIVIDEND AND DATE	RETURN BASED ON LAST
------------------------	---------	------------------------	----------------------------

BANKS:	Q'IONS.	YRARS
Hongkong & S'hai \$125	\$887 \$86 10/-	Interim dividend of £2 per share at exchange 1/24 — \$2.82 for 1 year ending 30th June 1911 5%

National Banks	\$5	\$10	In Liquidation	
MARINE INSURANCES				
Cantons	\$50	\$210 s.	\$15 for 1909	7 1/2%
North China	\$5	T167, s.	Interim of 10/- for 1910	5%
			Final of \$20 making \$50	

Unions	\$100	\$810	b.	for 1909 and Interim	0%
				of \$80 for 1910	
Yangtze	\$50	\$215	b.	\$12 for 1909 and Int. of	71%
				\$8 on account of 1910	
FIRE INSURANCES					
China Fires	\$30	\$125	ss.	\$7 & b's of \$8 for 1909	71%

Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$350	b.	\$27 for 1908	75%
SHIPPING.					
China & Manilla	\$25	\$10	s.	\$1 for 1906	
Douglas Steamships	\$50	\$20	b.	6 p.c. for year end'g 30-6-08	
Steamboats	\$15	\$384	b.	Dividend of \$14 for half	21%

Indo-China	}	£5 867	year ending 30.6.11.
(Preferred)			{ 8% final making 5% for
(Deferred)			{ 1908 0% div. for 1901
		(78/-)	on preferred shares
			(1/- per share Current No.

"Shell" Transports	£1	£11 b.	15 2/6 per share Corpor. No. 16 for 1910.	4%
"Star Ferry"	\$10	\$27	Div. 7 p. c. } for year end.	4%
	\$5	\$17	Bon. 5 p. c. } ing 80.4.1)	3 1/2%
REFINERIES				

China Sugars	\$100	\$145	\$10 for 1910	7%
Luzon Sugars	\$100	\$36	\$3 for 1897	
MINING.				
Chinese Engineerings	\$1	T14	Interim of 1/- on account for year ending 28.2.11	9%

Headwaters	P. 10	P.10	(Coupon No.18)	
Rafts	£1	\$2 b.	first year	
LOCKS, WHARVES, & G'DOWNS.			1s. 2d. per share on 150,000	5%
Kowloon Wharfs	\$50	\$50 s.	\$3 for year ending 31.12.11	3%
		\$511 or d/c.	\$1 including dividend for 11	

H. K. & W. on Docks \$50	1911	year to 30th June 1911	4%
Shanghai Docks - T. 100	F.51	Tls. 2% for 1910	5%
Hongkow Wharfs - T. 100	F.88	Final of Tls. 4 for 1910	84%
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS			
Anglo French Lands T.100	F.92	Tls. 6.29 2-10	61%

Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$115	\$3 on old shares, \$1.50 on new shares for half year 8-12-10	4%
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$100 ex.	Interim div. of \$33 for 1911	7½%
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$7.15	45 cents for 1910	7%

Kowloon Lands	\$80	\$27 ea.	\$24 for 1910	8%
Shaugh's Lands	T. 30	T. 01.	5% for half year to 30-0-11.	0%
West Points	\$50	\$45 b.	Inte im. div. of \$2 for 1911	81%

Manila Hotel P. O.	\$11 s.	15 per cent. for 1910.	15%
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewes	T. 50	T. 10	
Hongkong Cottons	\$10	\$6	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
		T4 for year ended 31-10-10	
		T7 for year ended 20-12-10	44%
		50 cents 31-7-08	

China-Borneo	\$12	\$04	b.	\$1 for 1910	10%
Light and Powers	\$10				
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$1	\$1.60	sa.		
China Providents	\$10	\$81	sa.	30 cents for 1910	10%
Dairy Farms	\$0	\$22	b.	\$1.20 for year end'g 31-7-10	61%

Green Islands	\$10	\$3.90 s.	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	4%
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$21½ s.	\$1.20 per share and b's of 10 cents	6%
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$175 ex div.	\$2 interim for half year	3%

Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$18	ended 30th June 1911	1%
			Interim account 1911	11%
			Special bonus T. 2 15-1-11	
			Interim div. T. 1 15-3-11	61%
			Interim div. T. 1 15-6-11	

Morning Post	\$25	\$25	None	
Peak Tramway	\$10	\$12	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30-4-11	7%
Do. (new)	\$1	\$1		

Philippines	\$10	\$5 b.	None	
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$12b.	\$1.50 for 1910	12%
Societe des	\$50			
Pulper at	paid up \$45	\$45		
Papiereries			First year	...

Shanghai-Sumstras	T. 20	T90	No dividend this year	...
Team Laundry	\$5	\$6%	50 cts. for year end g. 80-5-11	8%
United Asbestos Orient-	\$10	\$10	15 per cent. per ordinary	6%
al Agave, Id.			share for year end	6%

United Astoria Founders Ship & ...	\$10	\$300	Do.	5 per cent. for year end- ing, 31-12-1910	7%
on Waterboat	\$10	\$7			

Weismann Ltd.	\$10	\$15 b.	10 per cent. for 1910	6 1/2%
Watson	\$10	\$6	ing 31.7-10	5%
William Powell		\$4 b.	30 cents for 1910	

Corrected to 1 p.m. 22nd AUGUST, 1911, by E. F. KAPLAN & Co., Share & General Brokers.

THE WEATHER.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.	August 21st at 10 a.m. 4 p.m.
August 22nd. a.m.	Barometer 29.81 29.78

Station	Hour	Barometer	temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
			Temperature	84	84		
			Humidity	81	75		
			Rain	—	—		

Hakodate	8a 20.75	---	KSH 1	---
Tokio	" 20.79	---	MW 0	---
Nagasaki	" 20.81	---	SHR 0	---
Cheloo	"	---		---

W'haiwei	9	20.75	88.76	kw	1	cm
Hankow	6					
K'iang	"					
Shanghai	9	22.75	86.84	sw	1	o
Guizhaff		23.78	82.87	sw	8	cv

Sharp Peak	20.83.44	—	0	b
Amoy	6.39.70.81.87	a	1	b
Ewstow	20.79.79.66	nan	1	c
Canton	3.29.73.84.70	nan	1	c
H'kong	10.29.81.89.82	nan	1	a

Gap-Rock	20.77	—	2	(1)—Hongkong and Amoy Roads
Macao	23.32	—	1	E. winds, moderate; showery. (3)
O. St. J.	8+20.77	—	8	Formosa Channel, S.E. and E. winds
Manila	10+20.80	8.71	0	moderate. (5)—South coast of China
Nihoa	8+20.83	7.9	1	between Hongkong and Lamacao Sam-

Cash	"	20.82 88	—	—	—
Labour	"	20.88 82	—	—	—

between Hongkong and Hainan, between
at No. 1.
